

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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## THE SABBATH.

Sweet day of rest! The morning sun rises over a hushed and quiet world; passion's impulses are calmed; thought and longings of business-racked minds have relaxed their intensity, and the hand of industry hath ceased to wield the implement of labor. The wayward child of fashion awakes to thought and reflection, while from the retrospect comes the memory of early lessons, gentle teachings and holy counsels, which were giving by loved lips, perhaps long since clothed in eternal silence, to be faithful guides in future years; but which were forgotten and deserted in the pursuit of seeming pleasure, which, rose, with its exposed skeleton hands stretched upon distorted minds, phantoms that glare hours of agony in moments, and will not vanish. The peaceful home, the simple song, the smiling children, the guileless sport—joys which once formed a paradise—that paradise, like the first, deserted, swells out before them as a mockery of their present woe and discontent, while tears and tremblings follow the threatenings which probe the memory with ruthless hand.

The votaries of ambition, who have been hurried on by a thousand novelties, occupied in chasing shades which elude instantly their grasp, dazzled by the prospect of ever retreating with happiness to her haunts of beauty and pure wisdom, which shine in undying brightness over a mind contented with, and thankful for that which a Divine Creator has allotted him, find in reflection no soothing to the heart, no balm to the troubled conscience. Thoughts are to them ever like the threatening thunder cloud, pregnant with destruction and avenging wrath—the tempest which envelopes them in gloom and dashes from their vision that pure sky, the sky of faith, which we must ever behold or else despond.

But, there are others, to whom memory is a beautiful, calm firmament of stars, twinkling hope and thought, like the glorious ray of moonlight dancing over the expanse of waters, on which the bark of life gently rides. To them, the holy day of rest and thought comes as a glad messenger, with sweet, seraphic inspirations, for it approaches like an universal being, delivering captives from the hold of bondage, striking off the chains in which the spirit is bound, and finds their struggles nobler, purer and more advanced in the paths which lead to eternal peace. With them, the images which thought sketches upon the canvass of memory, are bright promises, which cause the heart to throb with happiness. To them, the deeds of a well spent life come back, giving the hues of hope to the future, and forming the outlines of holy promises, which are just to them who obey the laws of God. Then is the pure life of contentment and hope, sure and safe amid worldly temptations, for the riches of faith hold them safe in the haven of purity.

## WHAT RAILROADS DO FOR FARMERS.

The following paragraph from the Athens (Tenn.) Post, shows what railroads do for farmers. The farmers of the three counties named, derive a clear profit this year alone on the single article of wheat of more than \$200,000 from the railway. Their 400,000 bushels of wheat sell for \$200,000 more than it would have realized if there had been no railway to take it off:

"WHEAT.—The price continues at \$1. One hundred and nineteen wagons unloaded at the depot here on Thursday the 6th. This county will export, of the harvest, one hundred bushels. Other counties along the line of the railroad will perhaps do as well. The three counties of Bradley, McMinn and Monroe, from the information now in our possession, we have no doubt will sell for export over 400,000 bushels, at an average of one dollar per bushel. Here, then, is the snug sum of between \$400,000 and \$500,000 diffused among the people of these counties for the single article of wheat alone, the product of a single harvest. How much wheat did these same counties export before the railroad was built, and at what price? Not more than twenty-five thousand bushels, and that small amount was sold at an average of fifty cents per bushel. In the mean while lands have quadrupled in value, and the owners have actually become rich by the enhancement, almost without an effort of their own."

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 26.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY DEC. 4 1855.

Whole No. 140.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—The following is the result of the Congressional elections: First District, D. B. Wright, Democrat; Second District, H. S. Bennett, Democrat; Third District, Wm. Barksdale, Democrat; Fourth District, W. R. Lake, American; Fifth District, J. A. Quitman, Democrat.

In the last Congress, all five members were Democrats. There has been a change of Districts, and some of the members elected are differently arranged. The Democrats have a large majority in the Legislature, and will be able to elect whom they please Senator in Congress in place of Stephen Adams, whose term expires with this Congress.

The returns indicate the election of W. B. Trotter, Democrat, over Henry Dickinson, Know Nothing, to the office of Vice Chancellor of the Northern District, by a large majority.

Hon. C. P. Smith has been re-elected Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, by the Southern District without opposition.

Our city has again assumed its wonted animation and activity in all the departments of commerce and mechanical industry, giving hopeful assurance of a recuperative energy in its population which will speedily retrieve all the pecuniary losses they may have suffered by the epidemic. Business will soon get into its old train. Our merchants are already receiving and shipping the products of the country, and filling orders for "goods, wares, and merchandize;" shipping are visiting our port and giving employment to the hundreds who depend on that great interest, and the bark of our fortunes, recovered from the fearful storm through which it passed, will soon glide joyously on her voyage of prosperity, as in former days. Nearly all the absentees have returned, and are going about their business as usual—in good spirits, cheerful and confident, and at any rate determined to "never say fail!" Those who still remain abroad, afraid to venture home, may dismiss their ears and return forthwith. The few cases of sickness which lingered about the city till recently were persons who returned more than a month ago.—*Norfolk Herald*

**EXCITEMENT NOT STRENGTH.**—Our national characteristic is to go quick rather than to go straight; to produce an effect, rather than to submit to a principle. We see this even in religion.—Stimulants are resorted to to produce an emotion either in ourselves or in others, forgetting that to feel strongly is not always to think rightly. We forget how much calm straightforwardness is essential to the perfection of the Christian character, and how utterly inconsistent with it is what we call excitement. The fact is, strong feelings, however valuable they may be in developing the plot of romance, must be placed under severe control if they desire to work smoothly in the domestic machinery. Love to others can hardly have fair play when there is a perpetual bubbling up within one's self. The delicate offices of home affection—counseling, comforting, encouraging, restraining—can no more be performed under passionate feelings, than a surgical operation can be performed by a steam engine. How necessary is meekness, and yet how hard to learn! But when we see how slighted it is by the world—how unsentimental it is—and yet how essential to all home peace and social comfort—we can at last understand why our Lord made it, with its cognate virtues of poverty of spirit and humiliation, one of the first requisites of Christian character.—*Episcopal Recorder*

**RAILROAD CAR SCALES.**—Scales are now made by which a whole train of railroad cars may be weighed at the same time. This is effected by means of a long, hollow bar or tube, extending underneath the track, midway between the rails. This long tube is so balanced upon the end of levers having their fulcrums beyond the rails that, as it is turned, the weight of the track and train of cars is thrown upon a lever which runs out to the scales, and thus a diminished definite proportion of this weight falls upon the scalebeam, indicating at once the capacity of the car or train.

**PRETTY WOMAN.**—A pretty woman is one of the "institutions" of the country—angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine, blue sky, Fourth of July, and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfume and beauty. She is a sweet poem, written in rare curls and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration-points, to melt into cream and then butter. Her words float round the ear like music, birds of Paradise, or the chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and young men the very best comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel-shirt the heathen, and strengthen the faint-hearted. Wherever you find the virtuous woman, you also find pleasant fire-side bouquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, piety, music, light and model "institutions" generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of Heaven.

**BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.**—Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heter for India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration:

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wide and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be ship-wrecked, we cannot be delayed whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the infinite and eternal?"

**MARSHALL HALL ON CONSUMPTION.**—Marshall Hall, an eminent English physician, says: "If I were seriously ill of consumption I would live out of doors day and night, except it was raining or mid-winter, then I would sleep in an unplastered log house." He says that consumptives want air, not physic—pure air, not medicated air—plenty of meat and bread. "Physic has no nutriment gaspings for air cannot cure you; monkey capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you; and stimulants cannot cure you."

The following incidence is related of the late Mr. Webster's courtship. He was then a young lawyer in Portsmouth, N. H. At one of his visits to Miss Grace Fletcher, he had, probably with a view of combining utility and enjoyment, been holding skeins of silk thread for her, when suddenly he stopped saying, "Grace we have thus been engaged in tying knots; let us see if we can tie a knot, one which will not untie for a lifetime."—He then took a piece of tape, and after beginning a knot of a peculiar kind, gave it her to complete. This was the ceremony and ratification of their engagement. And now in a little box, marked by him with the words "Precious Documents," containing the letters of his early courtship this unique memorial is still to be found. The knot has never been untied.

**AN ANCIENT MARRIAGE INVITATION.**—The simplicity of our Philadelphia forefathers in most matters is often worthy of admiration and might be imitated by the present generation with profit. What can be more simple and beautiful than the following invitation to a marriage, issued in the year 1746?

"Respect'd, Fr'd—My sweet-heart as well as myself, (if it may suit thy convenience and freedom), that thou wilt favor us with thy company at our marriage, which is intended to be at Bun's the 4th of next month. I am thy respectful friend  
AARON ASHBIDGE."

**GENERAL JACKSON AND JUDGE DOUGLASS.**—While the Abolitionists and Know Nothings are continually heaping on the head of our distinguished Senator all manner of abuse, and with Greeley at their head they will not suffer him to visit his constituents in peace and do that which every public man ought to do—go among his friends and constituents from time to time, to know if he has their confidence and is truly representing them—we, as a conductor of a public journal, wish to recall what one of our best men and greatest patriots thought of our Senator when he had a chance to express his sentiments of a public man, then, in 1844, quite a young man and politician. The fact may be found in the life of Jackson page 171 entitled thus: "Interview with Judge Douglas." While attending the Nashville Convention of August, 1844, we visited the Hermitage (only twelve miles distant) in company with Judge Douglas of Illinois, and some of our fellow citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every State, who had been invited thither by the venerable patriot the day succeeding the convention. Governor Clay of Alabama was near Gen. Jackson, who was himself sitting on a sofa in the hall of his residence, and as each entered, Gov. Clay introduced him to the hero, and he passed along. When Judge Douglass was still introduced Gen. Jackson raised his still brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of the Judge, still retaining his hand.

"Are you the Mr. Douglas of Illinois, who delivered a speech last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martial law at New Orleans?" asked Gen. Jackson.

"I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject," was the modest reply of our friend.

"Then stop," said Gen. Jackson, "sit down here beside me! I desire to return you my thanks for that speech. You are the first man that has ever relieved my mind on a subject which has rested on in for thirty years. My enemies have always charged me with violating the Constitution of my country by declaring martial law at New Orleans; and my friends have always admitted the violation, but have contended that the circumstances justified me in that violation. I never could understand how it was that the performance of a solemn duty to my country—a duty which, if I had neglected to perform, would have made me a traitor in the sight of God and man—could properly be pronounced a violation of the Constitution. I felt convinced, in my own mind, that I was not guilty of such a heinous offense; but I never could make out a legal justification of my course, nor has it ever been done, Sir, until you on the floor of Congress at the late session, established it beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt. I thank you for that speech; it has relieved my mind from the only circumstance that rested painfully on it. Throughout my whole life I never performed an official act which I viewed as a violation of the Constitution of my country, and I can now go down to the grave in peace, with a perfect consciousness that I have not broken at any period of my life the Constitution of laws of my country."

Such are the words of Gen. Jackson at his last levee, (for he died shortly after), addressed to one just beginning his bright career of public usefulness. These words, too, are for the American people, as well as for Judge Douglas. They show how that great and manly man revered the Constitution of his country and that even in performing a noble and necessary act to protect life and property, when he was told he had violated that sacred instrument, his heart was troubled, so careful was he to preserve that charter of our liberties. Who does not wish that the old hero's feelings and love for country and Constitution could be infused into every American heart? We should hear, then, no more croaking about "the value of the Union"—no more trailing the American flag in the dust on the Fourth of July, as has been done by Abolitionists in the East.

Paris (Ill.) Blade.

**THE LONDON PUNCH ON GENDER.**—The Sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her the where-withal to shine away as she does of a night, and from being obliged to keep such a family of stars besides. The moon is feminine, because she is constantly changing just as a ship is blown about by every wind. The church is feminine, because she is married to the State, and time is masculine, because he is trifled with by the ladies.

Matrimony is said to be the natural condition of man. Adam was beside himself until he got Eve out of his side, and set down side of Eve. Ever since man has hankered after woman. Woman he will have.

## AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

The Ohio Statesman gives the following account of an eccentric prisoner who has now been confined in the Ohio Penitentiary for thirty years, and who was sentenced for life. He was sent from Butler county, for murder in the 2d degree—and was in jail some two years before final conviction and sentence.—He is about sixty years of age, large frame and very portly. He has been a man of power and show, perhaps the strongest man ever in the prison. But for the last ten years he has been suffered to remain idle, and amuses himself in taking care of the bear, deer, peacocks and other fowls about the yard. He has been, up to that time, a very hard working man—chopped wood in the fields adjacent to the prison—during all the time of building the new penitentiary—and claims to have bossed the job. For several years the mind has been failing; he claims that the State owes him for all the work he has done and says he will never leave the prison until it is paid—amounting, according to his estimate, to \$4,444. He insists that the State shall board him until the last cent is paid, and refuses to leave his old quarters.

He has occupied the same cell for a great many years—has fixed it up to suit himself, with all manner of traps, including an old-fashioned suit of citizen's clothes, which he sometimes puts on, struts about the yard in grand style with his cane, demanding a settlement of his account. He makes toothpicks of a very fine appearance and is permitted to sell them to visitors. His hat is of the old-fashioned bell crown high top; and when he gets on his citizen's coat and pants—the latter being quite too short and close fitting—he presents a ludicrous appearance. One day a quail had got into the yard, and was caught by him; and immediately he started to the office to show it to the warden, having never seen one for thirty years. It was a great curiosity to him. While in the office the warden whispered to the guard, in tones just so the convict could hear him, to lock the door and keep him out, so that the State would get clear of paying the debt. In a twinkling the old man was on his feet, and near as a deer, he fled through the door to his cell, before the officers were aware of his intention, saying, as he went off, the never made a house that he could be locked out of!

He came to the prison under the name of John Phillips, but for a number of years has called himself Aaron Crouder, and flies into a passion the moment the name of Phillips is mentioned in his hearing. He is very healthy, though growing feeble, never is sick—never troubles the hospital—pretends to be a doctor, and often feels the pulse of the officers to see if they are well, and prescribes some simple remedy for them. During the prevalence of the cholera, brandy was prescribed in small quantities for the convicts, but he would never taste a drop, and says he never will.

He gives an account of his arrest and conviction. He says it was all about a woman. Her man abused her—he took her and her things into a wagon to take her to her people; her man overtook them in the woods, and a fight ensued, in which her man was killed. Crouder says he could not help it; he would fight, and he was the strongest. That's all! He knows of no relatives living—and has no accurate idea of his state after his death. He is kind, docile, and rather inclined to be sociable but has been, sometimes, a hard case to manage. Sometimes, now, he gets a little wild, and scolds bitterly—but an offer to buy a toothpick, or trade for anything, puts him in a good humor.

His case is a lamentable one, and it is questionable whether he ever becomes better prepared for death than when sentenced, though he has suffered more than death in this thirty years of dying. If turned out fifteen years ago, he would no doubt have behaved himself, been some comfort to himself, and thought more about the future.

**THE FAT OXES!**—Within the four days last past, we have seen more fat women than we ever saw before in our whole life. Where they all come from, and with their full, comfortable sides, and round, good humored cheeks, we can't say—but there have been scores of them in town. And we do so love a fat woman—or rather all fat women—on this side of extreme old age. A portly presence in women is a beauty among the Sandwich Islanders; and so it is with us! Who ever knew a really bad tempered fat woman (unless she had a sharp nose)? Your blooming matron, in the forties, that will pull down 175, if not angelic, is certain to be handsome.—*Montgomery Mail*

A premium was lately offered by an agricultural society, for the best mode of irrigation; and the latter word, by mistake of the printer, having been changed to "irritation," a farmer sent his wife to gain the prize.

## THE FIRST TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE.

We find in an exchange paper the following interesting account of Prof. Morse's successful efforts to establish the telegraph:—  
\*He now returned to his native land, from Europe, and proceeded immediately to Washington, where he renewed his endeavors to procure the passage of the bill granting the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. Towards the close of the session of 1844, the House of Representatives took it up and passed it by a large majority, and it only remained for the action of the Senate. Its progress through this House, as might be supposed, was watched with the most intense anxiety by Prof. Morse. There were only two days before the close of the session, and it was found on examination of the calendar, no less than one hundred and forty-three bills had precedence of it. Prof. Morse had nearly reached the bottom of his purse, his hard-earned savings were almost spent, and although he had struggled on with undying hope for many years, it is hardly to be wondered at if he felt disheartened now. On the last night of the session, he remained till nine o'clock, and then left without the slightest hope that the bill would be passed. He returned to his hotel, counted his money, and found that after paying his expenses in New York, he would have seventy-five cents left. That night he went to bed sad, but without hope for the future, for through all his difficulties and trials, that never forsook him. The next morning, as he was going to breakfast, one of the waiters informed him that a lady was in the parlor waiting to see him. He went in immediately, and found that the young lady was Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, who had been his most steadfast friend while in Washington.

"I come," said she, "to congratulate you."

"For what?" said Prof. Morse.

"On the passage of your bill," she replied.

"Oh, no—you must be mistaken," said he.

"I remained in the Senate till a late hour last night, and there was no prospect of its being reached."

"Am I the first, then," she exclaimed joyfully, "to tell you?"

"Yes, if it is really so."

"Well," she continued, "father remained till the adjournment, and heard it passed, and I asked him if I might not run over and tell you."

"Annie," said the Professor, his emotion almost choking his utterance, "Annie, the first message that is sent from Washington to Baltimore, shall be sent from you."

"Well," she replied, "I will keep you to your word."

While the line was in process of completion, Prof. Morse was in New York, and upon receiving intelligence that it was in working order, he wrote to those in charge telling them not to transmit any messages over it till his arrival. He then set out immediately for Washington, and on reaching that city, sent a note to Miss Ellsworth, informing her that he was now ready to fulfill his promise, and asked her what message he should send.

To this he received the following reply:—"What hath God wrought!"—words that ought to be written in characters of living light. The message was twice repeated, and each time with the greatest success. As soon as the result of the experiment was made known, Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, called upon Prof. Morse and claimed the first message for his State, on the ground that Miss Ellsworth was a native of Hartford. We need scarcely add, that his claim was admitted and now, engraved in letters of gold, it is displayed conspicuously in the archives of the Historical Society of Connecticut.

**GRAFTING.**—An interesting discovery is stated to have been made in France in the engraving of fruit trees. Instead of making use of a graft, a slip is taken from an apple tree, for example, and planted in a potatoe, so that a couple of inches of the slip remain visible. It soon takes root, develops itself, and finally becomes a handsome tree bearing fine fruit. This method is due to a B. hemian gardener.

**FUN.**—Bob, lower yourself into the well and halloo for help.

"What for?"

"To frighten daddy, and have some fun."

"Bob did as he was desired, but got more fun than he bargained for. It was administered with a hickory sapling. Distance five and a half feet."

**PRETTY FAIR.**—An Irishman, describing the trading powers of a genuine yankee, said, "be dad, if he was cast away on a desert island, he would get up on the next morning and go round selling mabe to the inhabitants."

Unpatronized beauty is scarce in Kansas! There is not an unmarried lady in Atchison. Poor show this for editors and others, wishing to form matrimonial partnership!

An Irishman, having been told that the price of bread had fallen, exclaimed:—"This is the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend."

**THE MAN THAT WAS BORN LATE.**—An old Carolinian once said: "I was born the last day in the year, the last day in the month, the last day of the week, very late in the day, and have always been behind hand. I believe it would have been one thousand dollars in my pocket if I hadn't been born at all."

**MORE BOLD SENTIMENT.**—We find the following striking article in the New York Day Book. We need not designate that as a staunch Democratic journal. Every day we are happy to see, the Democratic press at the North are enlightening the public mind as to the true character of Southern institutions, and are giving heavy blows to abolitionism by the mighty battle axe of facts and conclusive arguments:

**DR. VAN EVRIE'S PAMPHLET.**—This wonderful book, in which the author takes an entirely new view of the negro question, and negro character, is having a most remarkable effect upon the minds of all who read it. Its reason and logic are unassailable, and settle forever in the minds of all candid men the slavery question. No one can rise from its perusal with a doubt as to what ought to be done with and for the race. The Doctor proves beyond all cavil or question, that the negro is physiologically and anatomically a totally and entirely different as well as inferior being to the white man, and that his right and natural, or normal condition is that of subordination. The following paragraph from the introduction is explanatory of the work:

"Stripping off the skin of the negro, the writer proposes to demonstrate to the senses, as well as to the reason, that he is not a black white man, or a man merely with a black skin, but a different and inferior species of man; that this difference is radical, and total, and relatively as great in the primordial arrangement of elementary particles, or the single globule of blood, as in the color of the skin, or the grosser facts palpable to the senses; that it is original, invariable and indestructible, as long as the present order of creation itself lasts—that the physical structure of the race is necessarily and perpetually linked with corresponding faculties, capabilities, wants, necessities, in short, with a specific nature; and is thus designed by the Almighty Creator for corresponding purposes, or a social position harmonizing with those wants, &c.; that, therefore, all the charges against the social system of the South, being based on false assumptions, are themselves necessarily false; that so-called slavery is neither a 'wrong' nor an 'evil,' nor is its extension dangerous, but that it is a normal condition, a natural relation, based upon the 'higher law' in harmony with the order, progress and general well-being of the superior one, and absolutely essential to the very existence of the inferior race."

Dr. Cartwright, a celebrated physician of New Orleans, who has spent years studying negro diseases and examining their anatomical structure, says this work:

"If it were circulated extensively in the North, it could not fail to quiet the northern mind on the subject of Southern negro slavery. Van Evrie proves that it is 'no slavery at all,' in the European sense of the term, 'but the natural relation of the races—the mere adaptation of a natural law, no more to be warped with than any other natural condition or social convenience, springing from the wants and necessities of human existence.' If our people would read Van Evrie's work, or even his introductory chapter, they would wonder that the free negroes in the British colony of Sierra Leone are selling their children to the negro savages of the interior to buy fresh beef, but would learn that it is only a natural consequence of negro freedom, and that it is in the nature of the negro to run into barbarism when released from the supervisory care of the white man. The negroes of Sierra Leone had plenty of land, liberty, and money to set up for themselves, given to them by the British; yet, after seventy years, the experiment of making them a happy, industrious people has utterly failed."

Every citizen who feels the least interest in the destiny of his country or the welfare of twenty millions of his own people and race, should read this book. It so completely upsets every abolition argument, and shows the whole foundation work of the superstructures false and wicked, that the simplest mind is convinced at once of the facts and errors in the whole question.

**DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT FOR 1856.**—The Cincinnati Enquirer, in the course of comments on the recent elections in the South and North-west, remarks:

It is now apparent to every intelligent man that the democrats will elect the President in 1856. As the only national party in the field, they will sweep the entire country.—The opposition, sectional in its nature, divided and broken, dispirited by defeat, can make no headway against our triumphant columns. Whoever the National Democratic Convention designates will be the next President of the United States. The political sky is now as bright for us as it was for the opposition a year ago. Most truly can we say: "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer."

The public sentiment of the country, with the exception of Ohio, has returned to its usual healthy condition, and we by no means despair of bringing her into the democratic fold in 1856. Fanaticism will by that time have run its race, and become odious and obnoxious to our people. In view of the general condition of political affairs, we can most heartily congratulate the democratic organization upon the brilliant prospects before them, and of the reward which their stern integrity and devotion to principles will shortly receive.

**GOOD PRICES.**—Twenty seven negroes, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Patton, were sold at her late residence in this vicinity last week, at an average of between six and seven hundred dollars. The gang embraced all ages, from the infant of a few months to the man of sixty years.—*Asheville News.*

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protest; in War, defend.

Tuesday Dec. 4, 1855.

SALISBURY.

**CITY AGENCIES.**—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

At a meeting of the directors of the North Carolina Rail Road held at Raleigh last week Mr. T. S. GARNETT was elected General Superintendent of the Road. Salary \$2,500. This is a most excellent selection. Mr. G., is well known, on this end of the road, where he has been Superintendent, as diligent in his duties and well capable of attending fulfilling the trust committed to his care. No more faithful office could have been appointed.

Col. Gwynn, we learn, has been elected Chief Engineer of a road in Maryland.

**ERRATUM.**—The types made us say in our last paper, that Washington's birth-day was on the 28th of February, which should have been the 22nd. Reading the proof hastily caused us to overlook the error. All right.

**HON. BURTON CRAIG** left here on Friday evening last for Washington city to attend to his duties in Congress, which body met yesterday. Mr. C. carries with him the best wishes and the warmest friendship of his numerous constituents. He was an active and attentive member of the last Congress, defended the South at all times, was true to her interests and shielded her from the intrigues of a few traitors in her own borders. The South has cause for congratulation on the return of Mr. Craig to Congress. He will never forsake her in the hour of danger, but, on the contrary, his voice will be heard in the threatening tumult advocating right and deprecating wrong.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* for December has been received. This is a choice number.

*Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashions* for this month has also reached us.

**THE ARATOR**, is now before us teeming with much useful and interesting matter. We commend it to our farmers.

Received from Leonard Scott & Co., New York, Blackwood for Nov. Contents:—"The Eastern Shores of the Black Sea," "Zaidee, a Romance, Part XII," "Professor Johnson's Last Work," "An Old Contributor on the Sea-Side," "Modern Light Literature—Travellers Tales," "Paris and its Exhibition," "Story of the Campaign," written in a Tent in the Crimea; this is very interesting, giving an account of the "General Assault" and the "Last Hours of Sebastopol," "War Politics," "What we are fighting for." It will be seen that this is a capital number.

### WESTERN EXTENSION.

We learn from Mr. TURNER, Chief Engineer on this road, that he is progressing finely with the survey, and that he is now selecting the best and most suitable route. He is of the opinion, taking into consideration the character of the country through which the road will pass, that it can and will be built cheaper than any road that has ever been built in North Carolina. With Mr. T. as engineer and the present able Board of Directors this road will hasten to completion in spite of newspaper croakers and the hatred of disappointed opposers. Success to the glorious enterprise!

It is stated that Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, does not, as was supposed, contemplate resigning his office. The *Wilmington Herald* says:

"He has for some time been a sufferer from a bronchial affection, but his health is much better than it was several months ago. His physicians think that a brief relaxation from the labors of his office will restore him to health, and has advised him to visit Florida or elsewhere in the South."

We hope Mr. Dobbin may long be spared to serve his country in an official capacity as he has faithfully done for many years. He has been the warmest friend of Mr. Pierce during his administration. His services have won for him laurels, that will render his name undying, as a statesman and patriot. No purer man than he lives, and, as such, North Carolina is proud of him, as she well may be.

**J. G. SHEPHERD**, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee has called a meeting of that body to be held at Raleigh on the 8th day of January, 1856. A full attendance is desirable, as the Committee it is expected, will suggest a day for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, and take such other steps as may be deemed important to the organization and success of the party. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: J. G. Shepherd, Cumberland; W. T. Dortch, Wayne; Benj. Trullinger, Alamance; W. W. Holden, Wake; Jere. Nixon, Wake; Chas. F. Fisher, Rowan; Dr. R. Dillard, Chowan; David Coleman, Yancey and W. J. Houston, Duplin.

The *Goldsboro Tribune* says that one of the Committee has gone over to the secret party and suggests that he be ousted. We second the motion.

The first book ever printed with a date appeared in 1455, just four centuries ago this year.

**THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.**—His excellency, Thomas Bragg, accompanied by D. W. Courts, Esq., Treasurer of the State and Jno. D. Whitford, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, made a short visit to Beaufort during the week which is closing. They arrived in the Steamer Astoria last Saturday and remained until Tuesday morning.

On the arrival of the Steamer several of the Committee [Messrs. Manson, Styron, Taylor, Arendell and Pool] went off to her, received the Governor, and upon landing conducted him to the Front Street House.

During the stay of the Governor, many of our citizens called upon him, and as far as we can learn, all, without regard to party predilections, were pleased with the acquaintance thus formed.

On Monday the Governor, accompanied by several members of the committee of reception and other gentlemen, visited Fort Macon, the Mullet Fishery of Messrs. Hancock and Davis upon the Ocean shore, Shephard's Point and Gallant's.

During his stay in Beaufort, Governor Bragg visited Beaufort Female Seminary, and was received by the young ladies of our flourishing school in a becoming manner. One of the pupils, Miss Lizzie J. Wharton, addressed the Governor in the following language:

**GOVERNOR BRAGG:** Within the Walls of Beaufort Female Seminary, we welcome you.

Here, while we are taught to tread the paths of Science, we are also taught to reverence the laws, and honor and esteem those called to execute them.

We therefore, do not greet you as the successful politician, but as the honored Son of North Carolina, as one whom the suffrages of your fellow citizens have called to preside over her.

To which his Excellency responded in a felicitous manner, thanking the young ladies for their cordial greeting, and expressing the great pleasure he always derived from visiting Schools and Halls of learning.

After receiving an introduction to each of the pupils, and familiarly chatting, for a few minutes with them, the Governor departed leaving a most favorable impression upon the Scholars by his courtesy and affability.

The Governor subsequently expressed his satisfaction at beholding so flourishing an Institution, and the smiling, happy faces of those who extended to him such a cordial welcome.

The Governor seemed much pleased with his visit and expressed his surprise to find our town presenting such a beautiful and agreeable appearance, and the kindness of our citizens won his regard. On leaving Beaufort early, Tuesday morning, he requested us to return to the citizens generally and to the members of the committee, his thanks for the courtesies extended him.

The dangers of the seas only excepted, and we think our estimable friend, the Treasurer, enjoyed as fully as did Governor Bragg, the pleasures of the visit.—*Ocean (Beaufort) Banner.*

**Affairs in Washington—The Political Excitement—Continuing.**

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.**—The National Hotel is the scene of great excitement this evening. Politicians of every stripe, and many office seekers, are intermingling. Upwards of one hundred members of Congress have arrived.

About twenty of the American members held an informal meeting this afternoon, for consultation with reference to their course in the election of officers of the House.

The Democrats and the Ohio delegation are severally holding private meetings to-night interchanging views on the same subject.

The Republicans are still working to concentrate all the opponents of the Administration in a general caucus for the nomination of officers.

Several caucusses will be held on Saturday.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.** The President's Message will be put in the hands of the printer on Saturday. The only difficulty with the President, about sending it in advance to the postmasters of the principle cities, for delivery to the press as soon as the telegraph shall announce its presentation to Congress, is the anticipated delay in the organization of the House, and possibility of its leaking out before it is presented to Congress.

The agent of the associated press had an interview with the President to-day, and suggested that the copies sent to the principal cities be directed to the Postmaster General, which would prevent the seal being broken until authority is giving by a despatch from the Postmaster General to do so. The President holds the suggestion under consideration.

### THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.**—The most intense excitement prevails with regard to the organization of the House. The Democrats give up all hope of electing any of the officers.—Gen. Richardson, of Illinois, will be the Democratic candidate for Speaker, and Col. Forney for Clerk. Gen. Collum, of Tenn., is considered sure of the election to the Clerkship. It is understood that the Democrats have resolved to vote first and last for their caucus nominees refusing all coalition with other parties. The Americans and Whigs will coalesce, and the Americans calculate on gaining some recruits from Democrats who are on the anxious bench.

### TO BE HUNG.

Noblett, who murdered old Mr. Davis, in McDowell county about a year since, and who was convicted but appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the Court below was sustained, was last week re-sentenced at Burke Court, by his honor Judge Manly, and ordered to be executed on the 14th day of December.—*Asheville News.*

From the Raleigh Standard.  
**Colonial and Revolutionary Documents.**

The following letter from the Hon. D. L. Swain to His Excellency Gov. Bragg, which we have been kindly permitted by the latter to lay before our readers, will be found highly interesting. The zeal with which for years Gov. Swain has prosecuted his researches into the Colonial and Revolutionary annals of the State, is well known; and the public will learn, with much gratification, that he has consented to act as Agent of the State, and to render any services in his power to accomplish the wise and patriotic designs of the General Assembly. He has already, it will be seen procured a copy of Gov. Tryon's Letter-Book; and he has been thus far quite successful in his efforts to obtain information of the kind desired from gentlemen in this and other States. He is not sure that it will be "indispensable to the accomplishment of the liberal purposes of the Legislature, that an Agent shall visit the mother country." But we will not detain our readers from the letter:

**CHAPEL HILL, 20th Nov. 1855.**

SIR: I had the honor to receive, on the 15th May last, your letter of the previous day, communicating authenticated copies of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 1848-49 and 1854-55, authorizing the Governor to obtain from the proper offices in London, documentary evidence in relation to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of North Carolina, and from the library of Harvard College a copy of Governor Tryon's Letter-Book. The latter Resolutions provide, that the agent to be appointed by the Governor may, if he should deem it necessary, visit London in the prosecution of his researches, and that the necessary expenses of his mission shall, on his return, be paid from the Public Treasury.

I had previously, in a personal interview to which your Excellency kindly invited me, consented to render any services in my power to enable you to effect the wise and patriotic designs of the General Assembly. I was, at the time I received your letter, on my way to Connecticut, and intended to extend my journey to Cambridge, for the purpose of obtaining, with as little delay as practicable, a loan of Gov. Tryon's Letter-Book, so that it might be copied under my direction at home, or, if I did not succeed in this, to ask permission to have a copy made for me under the direction of the librarian.

On my arrival at Hartford, however, I received information which induced me to decline the contemplated visit to Cambridge, and enter into a correspondence with President Walker upon the subject. My letter received early and favorable attention; and my friend, Jared Sparks, LL.D., the immediate predecessor of President Walker, was authorized to intimate to me the conditions on which a copy might be obtained.

Mr. Sparks informed me that under the regulations of the University, original manuscripts were never allowed to be withdrawn from the library; but that in this instance, if authorized to do so, he would have a copy made for me under his immediate supervision, by an experienced copyist—a specimen of whose hand-writing he enclosed me: that the manuscript consisted of 523 pages—the pages averaging about 300 words each—and that the charge for copying would be six cents per copy-sheet of 100 words.

"The volume contains, 1st, Governor Tryon's letters (apparently official) from October, 1764, to December, 1771; 2d The Minutes of the Council from April, 1765, to June, 1771. It was sold to the College by Mr. Stevens, of London, who found it there in the hands of a bookseller. It was then in two separate volumes—one containing letters, the other the Minutes of the Council. He had them bound together in one. The two had all the appearance of having been the original record-books, kept by Governor Tryon, while he was in office."

A letter from Mr. Sparks, dated on the 4th inst., informs me that the copyist has finished his work, and that the volume was then in the hands of the binder.—Mr. Morris's account, which you will receive herewith, amounts to one hundred and eight dollars, viz: \$100 for copying, \$5 for paper and \$3 for binding. I have no doubt that the copyist has performed his task with more than ordinary neatness and accuracy, and is well entitled to the stipulated compensation. I have requested the cashier of the Bank of the State to remit the amount due to him, and will draw upon you for so much of the appropriation as may be necessary to meet my expenditures, when the book is received. Mr. Sparks, to whom I am indebted for numerous acts of kindness, will take for me, until I can secure a safe opportunity for its transmission.

While I have taken the necessary pains to accomplish the purposes of the General Assembly, in obtaining for the State this very important addition to the records of the Executive Department and to the information previously possessed in relation to a most interesting period of our history, I have not been unmindful of those Resolutions—the duty of endeavoring to ascertain, as nearly as I may be able, the nature and extent of the materials which can be obtained, to illustrate our annals throughout the two centuries which have elapsed since the earliest settlement was formed within our borders.

I have made numerous enquiries of intelligent gentlemen in this and other States of the Union, who, I supposed, would be able either to supply information or to indicate sources from whence I might reasonably hope to obtain it; and these enquiries, I am happy to state, have met with encouraging success.

I am taking the requisite pains to render myself familiar with the materials for history at my command, so as to be able in due time to form a satisfactory opinion, whether it will be indispensable to the accomplishment of the liberal purposes of the Legislature that an agent shall visit the mother country and search the ample and well-arranged repositories there, public and private, for records, books and manuscripts, not to be obtained on this side of the Atlantic. So soon as my collections shall be as full and complete as I can reasonably hope to make them from domestic sources, and I shall have had opportunity to arrange and examine them, I will be prepared to communicate my views upon all the subjects embraced by the Resolutions.

I am, with high consideration, Your obt. servt,  
D. L. SWAIN.  
His Excellency Gov. Bragg.

### Further by the Canada.

The English papers are still discussing the threatened rupture with the United States, the London Times indulging in its usual abuse of the administration, and reading lectures on international law to the United States, entirely overlooking the flagrant violation of the laws of the United States by the British Minister.

The latest accounts received at Vienna from the Crimea state that the Russian army after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops, from Perekop, under Gen. Pannutin, was about to assume the offensive, and was making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria.

The Paris paper, Constitutional, on the authority of a correspondent at Odessa, publishes a part of an order of the day of Prince Gortschakoff, in which he tells the army that the Emperor has invested him with full powers to cease or continue the defence of the Russian position in the Crimea according to circumstances.

The Commander-in-chief adds—"We will never voluntarily abandon this country, where S. Vladimir received the water of grace after his conversion to Christianity; but there are conditions that some times render the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless. The Emperor has designed to leave me sole judge of the moment when we ought to change our line of defence. If it should be the will of God we should do so, it is for us to prove that we know how to justify the boundless confidence of the Czar, who has arrived in our vicinity, to provide for the defence of the country and the wants of his army."

The order is dated from the heights of Mackenzie, October 15.

The Wanderer of Vienna says—"We learn from good authority that the Austrian Government is having a line of battleship of 120 guns built in America, and that three others will be afterwards built on her lines in the building yards of Pola."

From Athens we hear that, at the date of the 26th, the cholera was raging violently in several parts of the kingdom.

Spanish papers announced that one-half of the vintage of Jerez de la Frontera—one of the principle places of the Sherry district—is entirely lost this year.

According to the Vienna journals it is in contemplation to have a universal exhibition in that city in 1859. It is even said that the plan of the building has already received the approbation of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Mr. Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, arrived in Holland last week. He spent two days in Amsterdam, and one at the Hague. The King accorded him a private audience, and received him with great affability.

An Antwerp journal states that large quantities of silver, in ingots, have been sent from Amsterdam by railway to Paris by the Bank of Amsterdam to the Bank of France.

Mr. Charles Braham has made his debut at the San Carlos, Lisbon, in Verdi's Macbeth, and although he had to encounter opposition of not the most creditable character, he succeeded in making good his footing, and at the latest dates had established himself as a universal favorite.

According to the orders of the King of Prussia, Prince Frederic William, son of the Prince of Prussia, is henceforth to take part in the sittings of the Council of State, and also in the business of the different ministries.

### One Week Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 30.**  
The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of Nov. 17.  
Cotton opened buoyant, but closed quiet.—Sales of the week 49,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. Fair Orleans 6 3/4 d.; Middling 5 7/8 d.; Fair Uplands 6 1/8 d.; Middling 5 3/8 d. Stock of American 209,000 bales.

Flour had advanced 6d. Corn 2d. and yellow corn 2d. White corn had largely advanced. Canal flour 43s 6d. Ohio 45s 6d a 46s. Yellow corn 47s a 47 6d. White 55s. Provisions had slightly advanced.

Money was tighter. Consols 87 7/8.  
Omar Pacha had gained a victory over the Russians in Asia. On the 5th of November, at the head of 20,000 men, he crossed the Ingour River, and stormed the Russian entrenchments, defended by 10,000 men, mostly Georgian militia. The Russians were defeated, with the loss of 400 killed and 600

wounded. The Turks lost 300 in killed.—Omar Pacha then pushed on towards Ouhah.

Kare was still besieged, but appearances indicate that the Russians will retire to Tiflis.

There was nothing from the Crimea. Only a few ships remain in the Dnieper, the bulk of the fleet returning to Constantinople.

Peace rumors are extremely prevalent. Diplomacy is very active, especially at Stockholm, Vienna and Brussels.

The Paris Exhibition had closed after the distribution of 12,000 prizes.

The early dissolution of the English Parliament was probable.

### REPORTED DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.**

It is reported, but not generally believed, that Senator Douglas was dead.

### ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 30.**

The steamer George Law had arrived, with \$2,000,000 in gold. She brings no news.

### CHARLESTON MARKET.

**CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.**

Sales of cotton to-day 3,000 bales—prices stiffer. Middling fair 9 3/4

### NEW YORK MARKET.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 30.**

Cotton is drooping. Sales of 300 bales.—Flour has advanced—State \$9.50; Southern \$9.94. Wheat dull. Rice firm.

### SAILING OF STEAMERS.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 28.**

The frigate Potomac, for the West Indies, sailed hence this morning.

The steamer Pacific sailed hence to-day, noon, for Liverpool. She takes out \$9,000 in specie.

The captain and mate of the schooner Mary Ann Elizabeth were arrested the other day and lodged in the Norfolk jail on a charge of abducting slaves. The latter, five in number it appears, had got on board of the schooner and proceeded to sea but the vessel was driven ashore in a gale and went to pieces. The captain, mate and negroes then proceeded on their way to Norfolk, but were arrested and confined as above stated. The captain said that he was in search of a magistrate when they were arrested, and the mate declared that he did not know the slaves were on board till the vessel got out to sea, and that the vessel was lost in the effort to bring her back to Norfolk. According to the statement of the negroes, the vessel had been to Petersburg, and on her return a signal was raised which they understood and went on board, when the captain set sail for a northern port. One of them stated that the captain had been paid \$125 in gold as passage money, which he denied, but on searching his pockets the sum named was found in gold.

In connection with this subject, it is not improper to state that eleven negroes ran off from Richmond on Saturday evening last. The Enquirer says circumstances tend to the belief that they all left in one party. That abolition agents are at work in our midst there can be no doubt, and it will be well for our citizens to keep a sharp look-out. The northern papers boast that the underground railroad is "now doing a large and safe business." *Wil. Herald.*

### PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.

**DR. BEALE PARDED.**—Dr. Beale, the Dentist, sent to Moyamensing some time since for an outrage on the person of a young lady, has been pardoned by Gov. Pollock, and is now at liberty.

### Chicago Nov. 24.

**EXCITEMENT IN MISSOURI.**—A western reporter confirms the rumor of an excitement in Platte county, Mo., concerning the return of George Park to his residence in Parkville. A committee of citizens of Platte City went to Parkville, and demanded that Park be delivered up. The citizens of Parkville refused to do so, when threats were made to burn the town. The citizens then held a meeting and organized a large force, resolving to defend themselves. Here the matter rests. The most intense excitement prevails in that whole region of country.

### ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

**Capt. Spencer Sawyer**, of this place, was arrested on Friday evening last on suspicion of having killed the late William Charles, Esq., on the night of the 16th inst. A Court of Magistrates was convened, which adjourned the case over to Saturday morning at 10 o'clock: when it was again adjourned to Friday next, the accused meanwhile being remanded to prison. Several witnesses were summoned, but as the case was postponed, no testimony was elicited, of course. *Dem Pioneer*

**KNOW NOTHINGISM.**—As Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina predicted, the Know Nothings have "gotten on" in South Carolina, just as "Billy's little man pig" did. The President of the order in Charleston has dissolved the organization, and absolved the members from their oaths and obligations to secrecy, and the support of the fraternity! We suppose the lodges elsewhere will follow suit, and a farewell to all their power and greatness. It is well, and it would have been better, if they and their principles never had been. This is too free a country, and the age is one of too much civilization, for the people to be governed by secret societies. *Southern Patriot.*

John A. Boyden, Esq., of Salisbury, has been elected President of the Yachting Navigation Company. The Company is now fully organized, and will, we presume, shortly commence active operations in the prosecution of this important work.—Greenboro' Patriot.

**SUICIDE.**—We learn that Mrs. Winslow, daughter of Hugh Baker, of Guilford county, committed suicide on Friday night last, by cutting her throat with a razor. No cause is assigned for the rash act. Salem Press.

**NORTH CAROLINA LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—Two hundred and fifty applications have already been made for admission to the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum. The institution will be ready for the reception of patients next month.

**PRINTERS CAN READ ANYTHING.**—The above remark is often made by correspondents and advertisers as an excuse for half spelling words, abbreviating technicalities, and slovenly, unreadable writing generally. There is no doubt that printers are better decipherers of bad manuscript than any other class of persons, but when, for instance, a merchant writes that he has received five Bts, ten pounds Cls, its is somewhat difficult to tell whether the merchant really means boots, biscuits, or butter-nuts; chalk cheese or churns; cloves, clocks or clams.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**S. W. WESTERHOLM,**  
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, and a choice assortment of Grapes, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc. All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country. P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied. Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution. December, 4, 1855. 3m26.

**Negro Hiring.**  
I WILL hire out for the ensuing, in the town of Salisbury on Tuesday January 1st, 1856, the Negroes belonging to John Kearns, all of them good and valuable servants. ISAAC KESLER, GUARDIAN. December 4, 1855. 26-3w.

**SALE OF LAND.**  
By order of the Court of Equity I shall offer  
**60 Acres of Land**  
for Sale on the 29th day of January next, at the premises, being the lands owned by John Josey, deceased, adjoining the lands of Samuel Shine, Frederick Josey, Paul Miller and others; sold upon the petition of Moses A. Pefferman, Guardian, and others. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond and security. This tract will be sold subject to a rent of ten months. P. A. \$250

**102 Acres of Land**  
FOR sale on the 1st day of February next at the premises, being the Lands formerly owned by George Lipe, deceased, situated on the waters of Grant's Creek, adjoining the lands of Daniel Lipe, Sen., Jacob Shumpp, Aaron Lipe and others; sold upon the petition of Daniel Lipe and others. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond and security. P. A. \$250

**109 Acres of Land**  
FOR sale at the Court House, on the 5th day of February next, being Tuesday of February County Court; being a part of the Turner Lands, sold upon petition of Wm. Turner and others. Terms of sale, nine months credit, bond and security. The biddings for this tract will be opened at \$500.00. L. BLACKMER, C. M. E. Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1855. 26-4w.

**New Cash STORE.**  
THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HUNTERMAN STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected stock of  
**Fall & Winter Goods.**  
**Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,**  
Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and figured Satins, French & English Merinos, Alpaccas, Delaines, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloths, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Kid'd, do. Tweed do. Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Caps and Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do. Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do. Enamelled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enamelled do. Oxford Gaiters, Lasting fig'd do. Misses Enamelled do. do. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes.

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosiery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Onaburges, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Maccherell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.  
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.  
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO. Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 26-4f.

## MARRIAGES.

In Shelby, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Mr. PIERCE H. SHUFORD and Miss SUSANNAH MARKS.

In Greensboro', on the 22nd ult., by Rev. J. J. Smyth, Mr. J. H. MOREHEAD, of Mocksville, to Miss S. S. LINDSAY.

In this county on the 27th Nov., by Solomon Peeler Esq., Mr. CHARLES HEATH to Miss NANCY ELLER, daughter of Henry and Perry Eller.

## DEATHS.

In this county on the 16th ult., Mrs. POLLY LYERLY, wife of John Lyerly, in the 50th year of her age.

DAVID ALEXANDER, infant son of Henry A. and Eve Ann Miller, was born on the 2nd day of October last, and died on the 28th of November, aged 1 month and 24 days.

In Cabarrus County on the 21st November, Mrs. NELLY GOODMAN, wife of Michael Goodman, in the 30th year of her age, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Departed this life, on Friday the 30th day of November in the sixty seventh year of her age, Mrs. REBECCA M. CALDWELL, wife of the Hon. David F. Caldwell. She was the daughter of Wm. Nesbitt. She was twice married: first to Matthew Troy Esq., in the year 1809, and again to Judge Caldwell in the year 1840. Hers was a Scotch Irish family, of that band of emigrants who sought in this country, that freedom of faith and conscience which was denied to them in their native land. She early derived from her ancestors those principles of religion and duty, which she continued to exemplify in her life and conduct her earthly career. Her performance of duty was in a spirit of self sacrifice, she made no compromise with conscience, but gave in her daily walk and conversation practical evidence of her faith in the mysteries of the holy religion she professed. She had been for more than twenty-five years a member of the Presbyterian church, and was zealously devoted to its faith and doctrines. In all the relations of life she exhibited her Christian virtues. She was charitable to the poor, kind to her dependants, a loving wife and an affectionate Mother.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Salisbury Market.—Dec. 4, 1855**  
[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried) 50 a \$	Nails, 6 1/2 a 7
Bacon, 11 a 12	Oats, 25 a 30
Cotton, 7 a 8	Coffee, 14 a 15
Irish Potatoes, 40 a 50	Corn, 45 a 50
Butter, 50 a 55	Butter, 12 a 13
Sugar brown, 10 a 12	Iron, 4 a 5
Do. loaf, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2	Tallow, 12 a
Cotton Yarn, 50 a 55	Wheat, \$1.35 a 1 1/2
Salt per sack 33 a 34	Molasses 45 a 60
Flour, bbl. \$7.75 a \$8	Eggs, 6 a 8
Feathers, lb. 35 a 37 1/2	Lard, 20 a 24
Chicken per doz. 8 1/2 a 10	Pork, 10 a 12
Beeswax, 20 a 22	Corn Meal 50 a 60
Whiskey, 45 a 50	Wool, 25 a 30

**PAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 1, 1855**  
BACON—16 a 17  
BEESWAX—24 a 25  
CANDLES F 18 a 20  
Adamant's 26 a 30  
SUGAR—50 a 55  
COFFEE, Rio 12 a 13  
Laguira, 13 1/2 a  
St Domingo 00 a 00  
COTTON—Fair to good 8 a 8 1/2  
SEED—Olive 00 a 00  
DOMESTIC GOODS—Bro Sheetin' 7 1/2 a 8  
Osnaburgh, 9 1/2 a 10  
FEATHERS—35 a 40  
FLOUR—Family, \$8 75 a 000  
Super's \$8 50 a 000  
Starch, \$8 1/2 a 000  
Scratch'd 88  
GRAIN—Corn, 75  
Wheat, 160 a 000  
Oats, 40 a  
Rye, 110 a 50  
IRON—Swed's co. bar, a 5 1/2  
Ditto, wide, 6 a 7  
English, 4 1/2 a  
LARD—11 a 12 1/2  
LEAD—8 1/2 a

**WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 30, 1855.**  
BACON—Hams, 16 1/2 a 17  
Middlings 15 1/2 a 16  
Muscovado 5 1/2 a 7  
Hog round 00 a 10  
LARD, N. C.—14 a 00  
BUTTER—23 a 24  
CHICKENS—12 a 24  
TURKEYS 1 25 a 130  
SALT—Alum bu 50 a 60  
Liv' pool a ground 135 a 140  
do fine 170 a 000  
SUGARS—Porto Rico 9 a 0 1/2  
N. Orleans 5 a 7  
Muscovado 5 1/2 a 7  
Leaf & cru. 9 1/2 a 11  
Clarified and Granulated 7 1/2 a 9  
TALLOW—12 a 12 1/2  
BEESWAX, 24 a 25  
PEA Nuts 1 50 a 1 33  
POTATOES 1 80 p b  
EGGS, per doz. 25 a 28  
CORN, 80 a 000

**CHALESTON PRICES CURRENT.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & CO. Factors, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.  
CHARLESTON, S. C. Nov. 23, 1855.  
UPLAND COTTON.—The sales of this week amount to 15,000 bales at 81, and 98  
RICE—Clean 43 to 54c  
GRAIN—Red Wheat, \$1.90 \$1.95  
White do. \$1.95 \$1.98  
Corn 1.05 a 95  
PEAS, 80 a 87 1/2  
OATS, 43 a 52  
FLOUR, per bag 01 a 0 1/2  
BACON, hog round 14 a 14 1/2  
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va. 15 a 50  
PAPER, Printing, per ream \$2 1/2 a 6  
COFFEE, Rio 11 1/2 a 12 1/2  
SUGAR, Brown & White 105 a 110  
SEA ISLAND GINS, each \$120 a 150  
Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.

**Wanted**  
To engage several hundred weight of Pork, to be delivered any time in January, for which the highest cash price will be paid. For further information inquire at the Banner Office. Dec. 4, 1855.

**TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.**  
A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.



## PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1855.

MESSES PERRY DAVIS & SON.—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of disease and cholera morbus, within a few years past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering—prompted by the feeling of common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may suffer from the common complaint of colic, or a sudden effect of cholera. About four years ago I used it in a case of cholera and it proved an easy and effectual cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh; and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with the scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and castor oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in five weeks my family were entirely recovered, with the blessings of a kind Providence, and I do recommend the same as a safe and sure cure for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever, which we now have in our country, times a day, every other day, and every other day castor oil. Yours in haste, CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG.

BROOKLYN, CONN., June 15, 1854.

FRIEND DAVIS.—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for many years, and for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds, I think it pre-eminent. Before I became acquainted with your medicine, I had a violent attack of dysentery, which reduced me very low, in fact my friends thought I could not live, but by the treatment of a Botanic Physician, the best remedy I then knew, I recovered. Since then I have had several attacks, one very violent about four years ago. I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning and at sun rise I was not able to get off my bed, I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced using, according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evening my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend to all similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine. I am, sir, yours respectfully, ELMER WILLIAMS.

Thousands of Living Witnesses Certify to their Neighbors from Day to Day, the Wonderful Effects of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1848.

Mr. J. N. Harris—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 28th ultimo is at hand, and in reply will say—We began selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and within a very short time we were enabled to use it in our own families, and the good effects of the medicine were immediately apparent. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold. Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want, and they have already found out that they can cure the fever and ague for twenty five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for the fever and ague, and many other purposes. Yours, &c. LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM.

Sold by Dickinson, Constock & Co., and Warner & Ry. Uicic; and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL, Agents, and also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Char. lotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally. November, 20, 1855. 9-1y.

## JERSEY LANDS!

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, his Valuable Jersey Plantation, formerly known as Beard's Mills. Said lands lie in Davidson County, on the waters of Sweating Creek, on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, and 3 miles from the N. C. Rail Road, containing about

**700 Acres,**  
Four Hundred in woods, and 25 in cultivated Meadows. The land is of excellent quality, adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco and all kinds of Grain, and is a good state of cultivation, furnished with all necessary buildings, consisting of Dwelling House, Office, Kitchens, Barns, Ice House, &c.; also

**Grist and Saw Mill.**

The supply of water is sufficient to run two pairs of stones and Saw Mill the entire year. To persons wishing to invest in real estate, the present is a rare opportunity. The lands if not disposed of privately, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on the THIRD or JANUARY 1856. ORSTON BRADSHAW. Nov. 20, 1855. 24-4w.

The N. C. Standard and Salisbury Watchman, will copy one month and forward accounts to the Banner Office.

## W. S. LAWTON & CO.

**Upland and Sea Island Cotton AND RICE Factors, FORWARDING & COMMISSION Merchants,**  
NEAR THE POST OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Long-worth's Champagne, Spirits Terpetine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates. Nov. 20 24.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1855 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement, to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portion of the amount distributed from the Counties of which they were respectively formed. It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, these Counties not having paid the tax for their Pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State, as now required by law.

THOMAS BRAGG, President Ex-Officio Literary Board.

Alexander,	10,166	\$1,219 92	\$1,219 92	\$2,439 84
Anson,	5,002	600 36	600 36	1,200 72
Ashe,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44
Beaufort,	5,339	1,024 69	1,024 69	2,049 36
Bertie,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84
Bladen,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52
Brupawick,	8,024	962 89	962 89	1,925 78
Burke,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24
Camden,	15,339	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12
Carteret,	6,919	830 23	830 23	1,660 46
Caswell,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76
Catawba,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64
Chatham,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76
Cherokee,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92
Chowan,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64
Cleveland,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16
Columbus,	10,655	1,326 00	1,326 00	2,652 00
Craven,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72
Cumberland,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48
Darlington,	9,997	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28
Davidson,	5,908	636 96	636 96	1,273 92
Durham,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96
Forsyth,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,273 52
Franklin,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68
Gaston,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52
Guilford,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52
Halifax,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64
Harnett,	13,770	1,632 40	1,632 40	3,304 80
Henderson,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48
Hertford,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40
Hoke,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72
Iredell,	6,578	825 36	825 36	1,650 72
Jackson,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72
Jones,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04
Madison,	18,490	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20
Marion,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68
Mecklenburg,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68
Mitchell,	6,880	825 96	825 96	1,651 92
Monroe,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44
Morgan,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40
Murphy,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88
Nash,	11,961	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64
Newton,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40
Onslow,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68
Orange,	6,924	839 88	839 88	1,679 76
Perquimans,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84
Piedmont,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56
Pitt,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64
Polk,	11,724	1,407 68	1,406 88	2,813 76
Rockingham,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12
Rowan,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52
Rutherford,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16
Sampson,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64
Stanley,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44
Stokes,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60
Swain,	14,857	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68
Taylorsville,	6,182	731 84	731 84	1,463 68
Tenney,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20
Tidwell,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00
Union,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80
Van Hook,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24
Warren,	7,393	952 32	952 32	1,904 64
Washington,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20
Wayne,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12
Yadkin,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96
Yamhill,	12,398	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12
York,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64
Yorke,	6,943	701 76	701 76	1,403 52
Yorke,	12,600	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60
Yorke,	17,643	2,117 16	2,116 16	4,233 32
Yorke,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48
Yorke,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92
Yorke,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52
Yorke,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84
Yorke,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20
Yorke,	10,648	1,211 60	1,211 60	2,423 20
Yorke,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72
Yorke,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08
Yorke,	8,008	968 16	968 16	1,937 32
Yorke,	759,454	\$90,425 04	\$90,425 04	\$180,850 08

# LIST OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

At the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, which was held in Wilmington, commencing November 14th, the following list of appointments was made for the year 1856:

**RALEIGH DIST.**—R. O. Barton, P. E. Raleigh City—N. F. Reid, R. T. Hedlin, "Mission"—D. Culbreth, "African Church"—James Reid, "Circuit"—J. W. Tinslin.

Henderson and Clarksville—P. H. Joyner. Granville—J. D. Holstead, [one to be supplied].

J. W. Floyd, supplied. Person—Junius P. Moore. Hillsboro—J. S. Davis. Chapel Hill—H. T. Hudson.

Hillsboro Circuit—G. Farrar, H. Gray. Warren—A. Weaver. Roanoke—J. N. Andrews, M. J. Hunt.

"Mission"—To be supplied. Warrenton—P. College, T. S. Campbell, President.

**GREENSBORO DIST.**—N. H. D. Wilson, P. E. Greensboro—W. H. Bobbitt.

Guilford—J. Bethel. Uharie—N. H. Hooker. Normal College—Peter Doub.

Montgomery—Z. Rush, J. L. Triplett. Rockingham—L. Shell. Deep River—W. Harris.

Hav River—P. W. Archer, Jos. Wheeler. Franklinville—M. C. Thomas. Alamance—B. M. William.

Wentworth—J. W. Avenet. Haw River Mission—To be supplied. G. E. College—W. Closs, Agent.

**SALISBURY DIST.**—W. Barringer, P. E. Salisbury—L. S. Burkhead.

Rowan—C. N. Anderson. East Rowan—To be supplied. Mocksville—S. D. Adams.

Iredell—D. W. Doub. Alexander—D. B. Shelton. South Iredell—O. J. Brent.

Wilkes—M. L. Wood. Jonesville—J. M. Gunn. Surry—J. C. Thomas.

Forythe—S. Helsenbeck. Winston—James E. Mann. Davidson—R. P. Bibb, C. W. King.

Blue Ridge Mission—To be supplied. Fisher's River Mission—To be supplied. New Institute—W. W. Nesbitt, Sup.

**DANVILLE DIST.**—J. Tillet, P. E. Danville—B. F. Long, S. S. Bryant, sup. Danville Female College—J. Jameison, President.

Yanceyville—J. P. Simpson. Leasboro—J. W. Lewis. Halifax—A. Norman, M. H. Hight.

"Mission"—Joseph Goodman. Staunton—A. H. Johnston. Pittsylvania—W. M. Jordan.

Franklin—S. J. Spotts. Alleghany Mission—J. F. Kerns. Patrick—C. H. Phillips.

Stokes—W. B. Richardson. Henry—W. W. Albee. **WASHINGTON DIST.**—R. A. Carson, P. E.

Washington—J. H. Wheeler. Tar River—Wm. Carter, Jas. Wheeler. Nash—Alexander Gattis.

Plymouth—J. L. Fisher. Williamston—T. B. James, J. H. Jefferson. Tarboro—T. W. Guthrie.

Columbia—M. L. Douglass. Matamoras—L. W. Martin. Ruth Mission—To be supplied.

Neuse—H. H. Gibbons. Tar River Mission—J. Johnson. **NEW BERN DIST.**—T. Wyche, P. E.

New Bern Centenary—J. W. Tucker. "Circuit"—J. Person. Snow Hill—Wm. M. Walsh.

Wilson—A. H. Goddin. Goldsboro—C. F. Deems. Smithfield—P. B. Bobbitt.

Duplin—J. B. Bobbitt. Onslow—D. C. Johnson. Trent—P. W. Yarrall.

Beaufort Ann Street Church—L. N. Hendren. Purvis Chapel—To be supplied. Kinston Mission—J. J. Hines.

**WILMINGTON DIST.**—D. B. Nicholson, P. E. Wilmington, Front street—S. M. Frost.

# CLARENDON IRON WORKS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the CLARENDON IRON WORKS, solicits orders for Steam Engines, of any power or style, Saw Mills of every variety, Mining Machinery and Pumps, Grist and Flour Mills, complete, Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels, Rice-field Pumps and Engines, Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher, Rice Thrashers, Shingle Machines, Shafting Hangers and Pulleys, Cotton Gins and Gearing, Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns, Brass, Locomotive and Tubular Boilers, Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers, Blacksmith work of all kinds, Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may be ordered will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C. A. H. VANBOKKELEN, April 1856.

Oct 23 1852.

# Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being an ENCYCLOPEDIA of AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Portraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superior paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and sold EXCLUSIVELY by AGENTS, subscription price, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business) duties required of them &c. will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business. O. A. ROORBACH, 145 Nassau Street New York. Oct. 30 1855. 21-7w.

# TO SHIPPERS

**HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.** (SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.) Receiving and Forwarding Agents, AND General Commission Merchants, No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves, CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2 1/2 per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2 1/2 per cent.

Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against overcharge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions: John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R. Columbia. U. Passaluniga, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia. F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.

P. W. Fuller, Columbia. John King, Jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston. Henry Misroon, Agent of New York Steamers. Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets. J. V. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets. July 13, 1855. 7-6m.

# MOCKSVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday the 9th of August. The subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavor to sustain the reputation which the school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.

TERMS. Primary Department, per session of five months, ----- \$8 00 Higher English Branches ----- 12 00 Classics ----- 15 00

August 7, 1855. JOHN B. GRETTIER, 11-1f.

REFERENCES. President and Faculty of the University: Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick, Greensborough; Francis E. Shober, Esq., J. F. Bell, Esq., Salisbury.

# Runaway—\$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hitman, alias Bob Fife, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark man, about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He wears a nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock Coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.," will receive attention. CHARLES KLUTTS, 00-1f.

Oct. 16, 1855.

# Notice.

JUST rec'd from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes, of all kinds, City made; Gentlemen's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Brogans for Plantation use. Children's Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building. J. H. HOWARD, 15-1f.

# NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm has been transferred to Bell & James, and all concerned must pay BELL & JAMES, or H. HOGAN HELPER, who is their only authorized Agent. September, 25, 1855 17-1f.

# WM. K. BRAILSFORD, Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets. LIBERAL advances made on consignments. For freight or charter apply to address for sale, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1f

# DR. R. P. BESSENT, A REGULAR GRADUATE OF THE Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the Rowan House, except when professionally absent. Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to. October 27, 1854. 123

# Grand Lecturer.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina. May 28, 1855. 1-1f.

# THE Scientific American.

Eleventh Year. The Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

"THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemist Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reprints of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other subjects. The Contributions to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and trustfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original Engravings.

Specimen copies sent GRATIS. TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, \$2 a year, \$1 for three months. Five copies, for six months \$4; for a year, \$8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large CASH PRIZES, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American. Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscription.

Letters should be directed [post paid] to MUNN & CO. 125 Fulton Street, New York.

# The great Southern Weekly!

# THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a whirlwind the best of the Southern press, and have left it in a state of prostration.

The Spectator is published on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and an annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be the most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS. One copy one year ----- \$2 00 Sixteen copies one year ----- 32 00 One copy to the maker of the club. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to MUNN & CO. Washington, D. C. Aug. 23, 1855. 13-12w.

# Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

# S. L. DOWELL, [R. A. ROGERS,] W. D. DOWELL, of Georgia, of Alabama, of Florida.

# DOWELL, ROGERS & CO. FACTORS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS, NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited. BEST REFERENCES GIVEN. Sept. 25, 1855. 17-1f.

# AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singular successful remedy for a cure of all Bilious diseases. Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Fains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, every law of the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, or much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were freely used. No person can feel well with a costive habit of body; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Febrile symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable disorders which lead the hearer all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention: DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S. ROBERT C. WINSTON, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. ABRAHAM LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston. DR. J. R. CHITTY, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Wm. B. AYER, the richest man in America. S. LEWIS & CO., Prop'r of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are calculated to do good to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of drugs, but of the most pure and healthful elements of Vegetable medicines, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more rapid and certain cure than any other system of composition. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is adulterated with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only is retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects would be more rapid and more powerful remedy to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. The physician consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of its intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent and successful practitioners have borne their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor, May 17, 1853. 1-1f.

# ROWAN HOUSE.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR. SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly, conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor, May 17, 1853. 1-1f.

# WM. R. WILSON.

LARGE DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy articles &c. &c. He is constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers new supplies of the latest styles, which he offers at Northern prices for cash. He invites all to give him a call, and examine his stock. One door East of Wm. Murphy's Granite Building. The strictest attention is paid to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry, Music boxes, Accordions, &c. All Watch work warranted twelve months. W. R. WILSON, Salisbury Feb. 23 '55. 39-41f.

# W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, Wm. S. Lawton FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, YORK DISTRICT, S. C. BEAUFORT DISTRICT, S. C.

# Produce & Sea Island

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE FACTORS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction. June 8, 1855. 2-1f.

# SATGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'. Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C.; and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'. May 17, 1853. 1-1f.

# Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage. GEO. VOGIER, 391f. Feb. 24 '55.

# H. H. HELPER. H. R. HELPER.

# Helper & Brother, PENSION, BOUNTY LAND, AND

# GENERAL AGENTS, SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch. Office in Cowan's Brick Row. Oct. 23, 1855. 20-1f.

# JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPES, We are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK, SUCH AS CARDS, HAND BILLS, PMPHLETS, &c. &c., Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously. CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

# A NEW SUPPLY OF

# WATCHES & JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second, Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jeweled Hunter's, James Yarden's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies, and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality. Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior CLOCKS and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention. Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves. Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. JAMES HORAH, Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1854. 27-1f.

# ROWAN HOUSE.

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H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor, May 17, 1853. 1-1f.

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# MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial. WM. B. GRANT, May 25, 1855. 52-1f.

# Please notice This.

THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence given after that date.

N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms. HORACE H. BEARD, Salisbury, Aug. 28th 1855. 14 3m.

# Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactory in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see. Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20-2m.

# Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

# SMITH & MOLDER.

HAVING retained their Carriage Manufactory are now in full blast, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

# Carriages.

BUGGIES, ROCKERS, &c. &c., at the shortest notice. They have on hand some of neat Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work. Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 6-1f.